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H. T. RUTTER, Treasurer.

WITNESSES OF LAWMAKERS AT WASHINGTON

Wilson Signs the Rural Credits Bill with Approbation—Makes Little Speech to Agricultural Interests Whose Representatives Present—Naval Bill May Be Senate To-day.

Washington, July 17.—President Wilson signed the rural credits bill recently by Congress. A group of farmers' organizations and officials as Mr. Wilson affixed his signature.

Before signing the measure, the President created a system of twelve land banks under direction of a federal board. The President said: "On one of this sort there are so many say that one would despise them briefly and adequately cannot go through the simple of signing this bill without the feeling of profound satisfaction, but of real gratification we have completed this piece of legislation, which I hope will be beneficial to the farmers of this country. The farmers, it seems, have occupied hitherto a singular position of disadvantage. They had the same freedom to get in their real estate that others had, but with extraordinary commercial enterprises and which sustained our life they did the same degree with some share in the benefits of that system."

Before signing the bill, along with liberal provisions of the federal reserve act put them upon an equal footing with others who have generated and makes the great credit country available to them. One but feel that this is delayed to them. I look forward to the signing of this bill, not with expectations, but with confidence that it will be of very much benefit and incidentally be of advantage to the investment, for I can imagine no satisfactory and solid investment in this system will afford those who have to use.

In the bill, therefore, with real and am very glad to be here your presence and supported feelings. I have no doubt in have said regarding it."

President used two pens in the bill, and gave one of them to Mr. Fletcher of Florida, who presented it to the Commercial Congress.

In addition to the number of members of the House and Senate the signers, witnessed by David Lubin, one of the signers of the bill, and representatives of the National Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, the Farmers' Society of the Ancient Order of Glencairn, the National Congress and National Council of Farmers' Cooperative associations.

AN ESSAY ON EDITORS. A schoolboy was told to write an essay on editors and this is the result.

I know now newspapers came to the world. I don't think the good ones, for I don't get nothing to read in the editorials. I don't think the editor is one of the missing link of our race, and stayed in the world until after the flood, and then he wrote the thing up and then he never since. I don't think he ever heard of one getting killed. I don't think a doctor makes a mistake he it and people daunt say nothing.

In the editor makes a mistake in big sweating and big fuss, but doctor makes a mistake there is no fuss, but flowers and perfect silence.

doctor can use a word a yard (without anybody knowing what it is) if an editor uses one he has to be careful.

doctor goes to see another man's charges for the visit; but if the doctor gets a charge of buck-

PROPOSED MEXICAN REVOLT DIRECTED FROM NEW YORK

Uprising against Carranza Only Awaits the Consent of U. S.—Will Be Dollar Affair.

El Paso, Texas, July 18.—The new movement for a revolution in Mexico, which has for its object the overthrow of the Carranza government, and the better elements of the Villa and Carranza parties, is being directed from an office in New York, according to a local member of the group. The first meeting of representatives of the various factions was held with Dr. Emilio Vasquez Gomez in San Antonio two months ago.

The plan is to use dollars instead of bullets in overthrowing the Carranza government, and taking possession of the Carranza government. It will be necessary to obtain the consent of the United States before the money to carry out the "dollar revolution" will be forthcoming. General Felipe Angeles, Villa's former commander, and Manuel Bonillas, Villa's minister of foreign relations, are said to be in Washington for this purpose. The financial genius of the movement is said to be Jose Yvon Limantour, former minister of finance under President Diaz. He is said to have returned from his palatial home in France and to be in close conference with the Junta in New York. Through him Wall Street is reported to have offered to advance money to carry out the movement.

The new faction contends that millions of dollars have been invested in Mexico by American, French and English capitalists, which will be a total loss unless it can be salvaged soon by the restoration of peace and the resumption of industries in the republic. The border officials declare that they plan to use money to win over Carranza generals, soldiers, and civil officials. The leaders hope in this way to eliminate Carranza from the field by having him go abroad, to take charge of the government, to call an election after appointing a provisional president and realizing the old federal money with a gold reserve, and then to start work of reestablishing commercial, political, and financial order.

Manuel Salero, minister to the United States under Madero, is slated for president, and Vasquez Tazie, oldest member of the Madero cabinet in point of service, for provisional president. If he declines, Francisco de la Barrera is to be named. General Felipe Angeles is to be minister of war and General Felix Diaz commander of the State of Coahuila.

Vasquez Gomez has agreed to control Zapata, who is his close friend. Others who are said to be directly interested in the movement, a majority of whom are now in New York or in that vicinity, are Jorge Vazquez, Federico Gamboa, Manuel de la Barrera, and Manuel de la Barrera, and Jose Maria Maytorena, former governor of the State of Sonora.

All that remains, it is said, is for Washington to give its consent. Pledges are to be given that Carranza will not be killed, that Villa will have nothing to do with the movement, and that with a thoroughly organized and well paid army, the first task will be the hunting down and execution of Villa and all of his followers.

Carranza Consul Andres Garcia, representing Carranza on the border, declared to-night that the movement was but another effort of the old crowd of plunderers to regain a foothold in Mexico, and he said that the United States would never consent to such a scheme.

Consul Garcia also stated that Villa had left the Rio Florida district of northern Chihuahua, and left Mexico City for the border to assume his old command in Juarez. Lieut.-Col. Leon Buclon, acting commander of the Carranza forces, announced to-day.

General Gavira will relieve General Francisco Gonzales, who left to-day for an inspection trip of the Carranza forces concentrated in the wake of the American expeditionary command. He probably will be assisted, it was said, in charge of the Mexican field base at Villa Ahumada, eighty-three miles south of El Paso.

JUST A NOTE. "I fear that Algernon does not really care for me."

"Why not, you got a letter to-day, girlie."

"Yes, but he only wrote 18 pages."

"Louisville Courier-Journal."

FREE PRESS WANT-ADS, PAY BEST.

VERMONT BOYS IN TEXAS NOT AVERSE TO LIFE IN CAMP

Cots, Shower Baths and Electric Lights Make Up for Horned Toads, Lizards and Clay Mud.

El Paso, Texas, July 18, 1916. Saturday evening the regiment was served with a real Mexican rain. For over an hour great quantities fell, accompanied by high winds, and the sloping camp site became a torrent river bed. The water poured over the floors of the tents, despite ditches. The officers' row is on the lower side of the slope and some of them suffered worst. However, no harm was done and men agreed that rain was preferable to dust.

The 500 cots requisitioned are expected to-day and the men will then be much more comfortable. Texas clay is not a very soft bed. One of the local papers was impressed that even Lieut.-Colonel Thomas had been sleeping on the ground.

There are now three Maryland regiments at this point, besides two from Kansas and some other units. The First Vermont is the only one thus far honored by sharing outpost duty with the regulars. Everything is now quiet across the border here.

An investigation as to the number of men here, who have left dependent families in Vermont, shows that the proportion of married men is quite large and there are also mothers in Vermont who are left without their principal support. There is a great difference in companies in this respect. In some the home boys of almost all is continued in part, while in others hardly a man receives anything for his family at home.

Chaplain Thomas conducted service last evening, using the order for Vermont Sunday prepared by the Greater Vermont association. The men joined heartily in the service and the Chaplain gave an address on the military record of Vermont and the responsibility of the regiment to keep it up.

General Greene, commanding troops at this point, visited headquarters yesterday and complimented Colonel Reeves on the appearance of the camp and the discipline shown by the men.

No new cases of illness have developed since Private Vance Rich of Company F was operated on for appendicitis. He is recovering rapidly. The sanitary provisions of the camp are very thorough.

The weather has been a little cooler since the rains and the men are also bearing the heat better.

Lieutenant Steele found a centipede about his quarters yesterday and exhibited him, tied to a string, about the camp. Lizards and horned toads are abundant, but they are harmless. There are fewer flies than in Vermont and no mosquitoes.

Drill has been light the past few days, but the plan is for more hours of work from now on.

Goggles from home are beginning to arrive and are much appreciated.

JOHN M. THOMAS.

Camp Shafter, Eagle Pass, Texas.

The men of the Vermont regiment continue in excellent spirits despite the weather. Texas seems to be showing off entirely for their benefit. Saturday afternoon it rained in a true, wholehearted fashion. Rivers ran through the streets and soaked blankets, clothing and equipment. Many of the men paraded the camp in the original swimming hole uniform, so as to receive the full benefit of the deluge. Directly the rain had stopped every man was busy shoveling mud out of tents. As soon as it was dry enough, deep ditches were dug around each tent and a long ditch the length of each street both in front and rear of the tent. Two other ditches at the head and foot of the company streets got the entire length of the camp. Thus a systematic method of drainage is afforded and all that is needed for a typical irrigation system is a reservoir. The probabilities are that it will not rain again now for eight months.

Last Friday the entire regiment went on a night hike and cooked their coffee. Excitement was afforded when two rattlesnakes visited the regiment about midnight. One of the men paraded the camp and he was five feet in length. The other escaped by entering a rabbit hole and he successfully withstood the efforts to smoke and drown him out. This section of Texas abounds in disreputable specimens of animal life. Two tarantulas were seen and killed by members of Company G yesterday morning. Also there have been many lizards, horned toads and ground squirrels captured.

The boys are very anxious to go to Mexico. Every morning this camp is awakened by the revells of the Mexicans across the river. One of the men alleged that this call was played by a corps of ex-blacksmiths armed with sledgeshammers and pieces of boiler plate. From this statement the musical qualities of the Mexican call can be approximated. It is said that the fords and bridges across the Rio Grande have all been torn down by the Mexicans. However true this may be it is an interesting fact that machine guns commanding the international bridge have been placed on their respective sides by both Mexicans and Americans. In case of trouble, the center of the bridge would doubtless be a poor place to stop and rest. At present, however, the Mexican and American sentries, who walk post on each end of the bridge, meet at the international line in the middle.

D. G. CLARK, Co. G.

Camp Shafter, Eagle Pass, Texas. After enduring the needless hardships of a five days' trip in day coaches, in which the sanitary, sleeping and eating facilities were of the poorest, the Vermont troops were becoming extremely indignant to see the daily arrival of trains from Kansas and Maryland all composed of tourist and Pullman cars. And it is the fervent wish that when the order comes to return home that the boys of Vermont will fare as well as those of other States.

This feeling has been partly allayed, for with the installation of shower baths and electric lights, and the promise of cots, the men are looking forward to better days.

The shower baths have proven so popular that special hours have had to be posted for their use. The arrival of cots will fulfill a long-felt want for the boys, and they will be glad to have all the blankets with a fine

all-knit dust, making sleeping uncomfortable. However, the nights are cool and just prior to sleeping the Chaplain Thomas has started a series of entertainments for the men. The Collins truck being used as a rostrum and a small organ furnishing instrumental music. The first of these gatherings was held last Wednesday evening at the head of Company C street. The Chaplain read a few popular poems from Kipling, and after there was singing. These meetings bid fair to become very popular as every one sang and applauded heartily.

Troop trains continue to roll in daily, the last arrivals being from Maryland and composed of the Fourth Infantry. It is safe to say that there are from 12,000 to 15,000 men now encamped in this vicinity, and it is to be doubted if the Mexicans across the river have any more than 6,000 at the most. They have recently changed their camp, moving back from the Rio Grande some 10 miles.

The men are rapidly becoming acclimated and there is very little sickness, there being but one case of a serious nature which was promptly and effectively cared for. The doctors' hospital corps seem determined to scare off all illness by frequent inoculations, as a result of which there are many more arms in camp.

W. P. LEUTZ, Company C.

VT. TROOPS MOVE TO SOMEWHERE IN BIG BEND REGION

Green Mountain Militia Honored—First of State Soldiers to Relieve Regulars on Border.

Camp Shafter, July 12. Eagle Pass, Tex.—The order has just been issued to the company commanders of the First Vermont Regiment to hold their men in readiness to break camp probably to-night. It is reported that the 1st battalion will be the first to go and will move twenty-eight miles to the northwest where they will relieve the "regulars" now doing outpost duty.

The men are keenly alive to the honor thus placed upon the Vermont regiment and especially the First Battalion, which is composed of Companies A, B, C and D. The responsibility will be no light one and the men will be kept continually on the alert, as in case of any unforeseen events they will be among the very first to see actual service in the field.

The order comes as a surprise and just as the men were getting into the swing of camp life. Cots, shower-baths and electric lights will have to be left behind and a new camp established "somewhere" out on the desert.

The St. Albans and St. Johnsbury companies received several large boxes to-day, packed with elegant candy, canned apples and new underwear. The Business Men's association of the two towns were responsible for these welcome gifts and the men cheered lustily for their benefactors.

Nothing is known of where we are to go, but it is reported from good authority that the outposts will be stationed within seventy miles of El Paso and somewhere in the "Big Bend" region. It is understood that there are several bridges and some mining property to be guarded.

W. P. LEUTZ, Co. C.

FARMHAND ARRESTED.

Suspected of Theft of Ring and Money, but Later Released.

Brandon, July 17.—A man by the name of Mackarty, who claims South Boston as his home, and who has been in the employ of Sherwin French on his farm south of the village for a few weeks, was arrested by Officer Sisco this morning on suspicion of having stolen a diamond ring and \$200 in cash from French's house. The man had given up his position Saturday evening, but was about the farm all day Sunday, the family being away until evening. When they returned, the ring, which was Mr. French's sister's, and the money, which had been placed in a chafing dish, were missing. The farm hand denied the theft, and as nothing could be found about him to show that he had taken the articles he was released from custody.

MUNICIPAL KITCHENS STARTED IN BERLIN

Berlin, July 18.—The first serious step toward the solution of the problem of feeding the masses in Berlin by means of municipal kitchens and eating houses was taken to-day with the opening of an institution combining these features in the great market hall in the east side of the city, where the population is composed mainly of workmen.

About 7,000 persons will be fed daily this week, and after that 30,000 the food consisting of meat and vegetable stew and groats, cooked in gigantic kettles. The city ward, where the market hall is situated, is divided into seven districts, each of which has its own distributing place, to which the cooked food is taken from the central station by automatic cars. Each place is provided with asbestos sides and covers, in order to retain the heat.

The central institutions and each of the seven stations distribute to persons who desire to take food to their homes. All the places are also equipped to feed such persons as desire to eat there. The majority, however, seem to prefer to take the food home.

GREAT OFFENSIVE IN JOFFRE'S PLAN

Is Now Seen Only in the Opening Stage.

Paris, July 18.—The recent fighting on the French front in the Somme sector is only the opening phase of a plan elaborated by General Joffre, according to a reliable source. The military situation published in the Temps.

The paper says that all the results expected have been accomplished, and that further success is assured.

"Everybody will realize," says the Temps, "the danger of making known in the newspapers the plan which is being carried out by General Joffre. It must be understood that the operations cannot be carried out in a rigid and invariable form. Napoleon himself never entertained such ideas. His plans were dominated by one chief purpose, and were in a state of continuous evolution. He modified them after observing the movement of the enemy."

"Our operations have begun, and begun well, and it is unnecessary to seek to foretell what will follow. On the immense front where the French are in contact with the enemy developments will be evolutionary. Without putting aside his main purpose the French commander may modify his first intentions."

SAYS THEY ARE WONDERFUL.

Hot weather is doubly dangerous when digestion is bad. Constipation, sick headache, biliousness, or other conditions caused by clogged bowels yield quickly to Foley Cathartic Tablets. Mrs. Elizabeth Slauson, So. Norwalk, Conn., writes: "I can honestly say they are wonderful." Medical Hall, J. W. O'Sullivan, 30 Church street, Adv.

HIS VIEW.

Cubist Teacher—Can anyone give an impressionistic definition of New York? Bright Pupil—A small body of li-mousines almost entirely surrounded by Fords.—Houston Chronicle.

Cross-examination of President Boynton of American Real Estate Co., N. Y., showed company's loss on actual real property from 1901 to 1916 was over \$500,000. In same period expenses exceeded revenue by \$5,000,000.

What is the scientific method of advising what is scientifically termed eczema, the act of molting or shedding the outer cuticular layer, lived forever. Amavivac, the great hero of the Tannanians and Caribs, known over a region of more than five thousand Spanish square leagues, or 13,000 square miles, and cherished as a founder and teacher rather than the Great Spirit, is said to have told them on his departure that they would change their skins and remain young like snakes, but one doubting old woman exclaimed "Oh!" which annoyed Amavivac so much that he told her she would die. Later, however, it is reported that those natives lost their ability to change their skins and enjoy everlasting life, on account of the bad condition into which they had fallen. This accomplishment being bestowed on those creatures which now cast their skins.

The spirits of the bush, which may have emanated from human corpses, or those of animals and birds, or even sprung in-

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W. P. LEUTZ, Co. C.

PRANKS OF LIGHTNING

Wanders through Home of Charles Morrisey in Waterbury without Injury to Occupants.

Waterbury, July 17.—Lightning played at haphazard through the house of Charles Morrisey on Perry Hill last night, but while much damage was done no fire was started. The severe storm broke over this vicinity between eleven and twelve o'clock. A bolt penetrated the roof, entering the east room of the second floor, tearing lathes and plaster, pieces being scattered under the bed occupied by members of the family. The window casing in the room was ripped, three panes of glass, broken into fragments. Another pane was thrown a considerable distance without breaking. This window was but about four feet from the bed. Passing through the door to the story below, lathes and plaster were scattered, pictures and a looking glass broken, the wire cords which held them being burned. Furniture was overturned less than two feet from the bed occupied by Mr. Morrisey's brother. A large elm tree near the house was badly damaged. In its wandering through the house none of the occupants was injured. The damage is estimated at \$200.

THE GUIANA INDIANS

Interesting Facts Concerning the Life of These Natives.

Washington, D. C.—In a recent report of the bureau of American ethnology, Dr. Walter E. Roth, who has long been a resident of British Guiana and a student of its aborigines, writes of the religious and mythological beliefs of the Guiana Indians of northern South America and the adjacent isles. He makes public some startling facts concerning many practices of these Indians, particularly as to the eating of the flesh of deceased persons, by way of a funeral ceremony and as a means of adding to their own spiritual prowess and earthly virtues.

This practice mentioned by the author consists of the eating of a part of the corpse, or the drinking of a preparation made from it, or the bones, which was believed by the natives to endow them with the immortal spirits and virtues of the deceased, as well as to strengthen their own courage and contentment for death. Another custom practiced was the dismemberment of bodies and the distribution of their bones for use in witchcraft, prophecy, or preservation in the form of a memorial.

Like most Indians, the natives of Guiana had no idea of a supreme being of their own, but adapted terms to express the being within modern times. The author discusses tribal heroes, cults, creation, spirits, dreams, natural history, omens, charms, talismans, animism, or the doctrine of souls and other spiritual beings, and folk-tales.

It is the belief of the Guiana Indians that man was either brought here from cloud-land, the skies, or the land beyond, or was created here from animals, such as jaguars and snakes, or from plants and rocks. On the other hand, a cycle seemed to exist, for certain plants and animals were believed to spring from human beings or their spirits. The human body had many associated spirits, and was originally considered immortal, being renovated by a mythical changing of the skin, based on the belief that creatures undergoing what is scientifically termed eczema, the act of molting or shedding the outer cuticular layer, lived forever. Amavivac, the great hero of the Tannanians and Caribs, known over a region of more than five thousand Spanish square leagues, or 13,000 square miles, and cherished as a founder and teacher rather than the Great Spirit, is said to have told them on his departure that they would change their skins and remain young like snakes, but one doubting old woman exclaimed "Oh!" which annoyed Amavivac so much that he told her she would die. Later, however, it is reported that those natives lost their ability to change their skins and enjoy everlasting life, on account of the bad condition into which they had fallen. This accomplishment being bestowed on those creatures which now cast their skins.

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GOVERNOR GATES CANDIDATE FOR U. S. SENATORSHIP

Issues His Formal Announcement in Response to "Numerous Requests" Received.

St. Albans, July 17.—Governor Charles W. Gates of Franklin to-day announced his candidacy for the office of United States senator in the following statement: "Numerous requests have come to me during the last few months, and especially during the last two weeks, that I become a candidate for the office of United States senator."

"Until recently I have not been inclined to treat these requests seriously, but having become satisfied that they represent the honest wish of a considerable number of voters in different parts of the State I have, after careful consideration, decided to allow my name to appear on the ballot at the coming primary election as a republican candidate for United States senator."

"I shall appreciate the support of all those who have confidence in my integrity of purpose, and who feel that I, if nominated and elected, would creditably represent Vermont in the United States Senate."

The above statement is interesting in view of a recent declaration of the friends of ex-Gov. E. C. Smith who announced that if Governor Gates entered the field, ex-Governor Smith would be advanced by them as a candidate for the senatorship.

COURT DISMISSES CASEMENT'S APPEAL

London, July 18.—The appeal of Sir Roger Casement against his sentence of execution for high treason for his activities in the Dublin revolt was dismissed to-day by the court of criminal appeals.

For a day and a half, Alexander Sullivan, Sir Roger's counsel, argued before the court, quoting many authorities in favor of his contention that the offense of treason depended upon whether the accused dwelt under the protection of the King and that the crime could not be committed without realm.

As soon as Mr. Sullivan had concluded his arguments the court retired to consider whether the attorneys for the crown would be called on to reply. It soon decided to the contrary, which indicated that the appeal had gone against Sir Roger, who was present during the argument and when judgment was given.

A further appeal to the House of Lords is possible only if the attorney-general gives a certificate that the decision of the court of criminal appeal involves a point of law so exceptionally important that it is desirable in the public interests that a still higher court should deal with it. This has been done only twice since the establishment, eight years ago.

The chief justice in delivering the judgment expressed the indebtedness of the court to Mr. Sullivan for his well considered arguments, of the best tradition of the King's court, but declared that they had been answered by the attorneys of the crown at the first trial.

Attorney Michael Doyle of Philadelphia, counsel for Sir Roger, expressed the opinion to-day that powerful influences were working for a reprieve, and there were strong hopes of one being granted.

SCOTCH PROHIBITION IS IMPRACTICAL

So the Liquor Control Board of Glasgow Decides.

Glasgow, July 18.—Prohibition in Scotland is impractical, in the opinion of the liquor control board. The board stated this in substance to a deputation representing many thousands of women who signed a petition urging the adoption of prohibition for the period of three years.

Lord Abernethy, chairman of the board, said it was not possible to consider prohibition except as applied to large self-contained areas. Otherwise the difficulties of control in regard to importation were insuperable. Lord Abernethy said the experience in the colonies and in the United States showed that no measure of prohibition could succeed unless applied with the cordial consent of a large majority of the people affected.

TO PREVENT SPREAD OF POLIOMYELITIS

All Persons Leaving New York Must Present Bills of Health.

New York, July 18.—To prevent the epidemic of infantile paralysis here from spreading to other parts of the country, all persons leaving New York city for other States will be required to furnish certificates setting forth that the premises in which they live or have lived, are not and have not been affected by the disease. It was announced here to-night by Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States public health service. Five physicians in addition to those already here now are on their way here, it was said, to aid the federal health officials in their efforts to safeguard the lives of residents of other States.

Dr. Banks asserted that government physicians would be stationed at all railroad stations to enforce the regulations.

Persons leaving the State by automobile, otherwise than by rail, also must obtain certificates from the United States public health bureau. The new rules will become effective at once.

Health certificates are being issued by the department of health to all children going out of the city, when it is found they do not live in an infected house and are free from symptoms of all contagious diseases.

American sheep raisers will receive about \$7,000,000 for this year's wool crop, the department of agriculture announces. Average prices during June were 27 cents a pound, higher than for many years. Average weight of a fleece of wool is 6.2 pounds and the country annually produces about 37,000,000 fleeces.

Make your want-ad message clear and definite—and you will win.

"Dear no, sah, I can't line no army."

"But your country needs you, Rastus."

"Can't help dat. It's impossible."

"Why impossible, Rastus?"

"Well, you see, my old woman has been sick to de co't an' put me under bonds to keep de peace. No, sah, I can't do no fightin' nohow."—Boston Transcript.